

Who Will Be the Man?
Some One Must Speak.
Scheidemann, Harden, Who?
An Old Man's War.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.
Through whom, representing Germany, will the United States make peace when the time comes?

The German chancellor says: "I ask for peace in the name of the German government," leaving out the word "imperial," and all reference to the Kaiser.

The President replies that it will not do. The Kaiser or the Kaiser's men are back of the peace proposal, and America will not negotiate.

There is no doubt that Germany, shut in for four years, with crazy Russia at her side, is in desperate straits for supplies.

In Bavaria the workers are in revolt, passing resolutions demanding trial by a state court of "even the highest personages," and "the right of German states to govern themselves," which would mean the breaking down of Bismarck's structure.

Hindenburg himself is alleged to have demanded that the President's conditions be met.

Hindenburg is not one to give up a fight, if there is anything left to fight with. Bad conditions in the German army, lack of material to make ammunition, explain Hindenburg's attitude, according to dispatches.

You have observed by the way this is an old man's war. The work has been largely in the hands of men that ordinarily, and in America especially, would be considered past the useful period.

Foch, the great French general, is nearly seventy. Hindenburg is past seventy, and Clemenceau still older. This is encouraging to the older men and a commentary on corporations that formerly refused to hire men past forty. Real work is done by the brain and power of will. They go on growing after muscles get weak and shoulders stoop forward.

What particular German will be the man accepted by the President as having the right to speak for the people of Germany?

Any proposition from the Kaiser, we now know, will be ignored. If another with authority speaks in his place, the Kaiser will have been put out.

Still he has at least six or seven million men under arms with autocratic power to use them against anybody who may try to put him out. What individual leader will rid Germany of the Kaiser with his autocratic power over millions of armed men that must obey the order to shoot?

When the Kaiser is out and the people replace his autocracy, who will be the individual able to say to the United States, "I represent Germany and I want peace?"

When the czar was thrown overboard and subsequently murdered, manifestos came rapidly one after another telling who was ruler of Russia and what he planned to do.

One grand duke was to be czar, but he wasn't. Kerensky came to the top. Every newspaper in America printed his picture. This country sent a commission and one hundred millions of dollars to help the poor Russians to get on their feet politically. That was like a snowflake landing on a hot stove.

Soon the papers were guessing what had happened to Kerensky. He turned up in London a fugitive.

Kerensky, with real courage, tried his best to make a fighting nation out of a mob. He couldn't.

Then came Trotsky, Lenin, the anarchy in which Russians, so busy murdering each other, haven't time to fight the outside world, or raise and sell the food that Germany expected.

When the Kaiser goes down, who will come to the surface and stay long enough to make peace on the President's terms? There must, of course, be some individual, for sixty millions of Germans cannot say, except through some one voice, "We want peace."

Will it be Scheidemann, the German Socialist, who has shown courage opposing the imperial government?

Will it be Maximilian Harden, the bold Jewish newspaper man? In spite of autocracy he has spoken his mind in Prussia during and for years before the war, with extraordinary immunity, as did Tolstoy in Russia.

Will it be some Liebknecht, locked in prison for his criticism of the Kaiser—and perhaps released by social revolution?

There are in Germany millions of men in the Social Democratic party that have been long in rebellion against Kaiserism, as were those Germans who came to the United States following the revolution of 1848, and later.

In a few months every American may be looking at some picture of a man he never heard of, and reading underneath that picture the words:

WEATHER:
Fair and slightly warmer tonight and tomorrow. Temperature at 8 a. m., 45 degrees. Normal temperature for October 16 for last thirty years, 55 degrees.

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WANKS SWEEPING NORTH TAKE ST. JUVIN HEIGHTS

85 INFLUENZA DEATHS IN DAY, BUT NEW CASES SHOW DECLINE

An increase in the number of deaths resulting from the Spanish influenza epidemic and a decrease in the number of new cases reported are shown in the figures made public today by the District Health Department.

Eighty-five deaths were reported in the twenty-four hours ending at noon today, six more deaths than were reported in the preceding twenty-four hours.

Nine hundred and ninety-two new cases of the disease were reported in the twenty-four hours ending at noon today, 718 less than the number of new cases reported in the preceding twenty-four hours.

No Signs of Decrease. "The epidemic in Washington is showing no signs of decrease," Dr. William C. Fowler, District Health Officer, said today. "The situation is not improving so far as our records show."

Commissioner Louis Brownlow today issued an appeal to the people of Washington to co-operate in every way in checking the influenza epidemic in the city. He said:

"The epidemic situation is most serious. Every citizen should do everything possible to prevent its spread."

Women workers for the Y. W. C. A. hearing that girls war workers leaving the hospitals had no place to recuperate and as a result "Castle View" from the Washington hospitals must be kept free of the danger of spreading contagion. When a girl is ready the superintendent of the hospital notifies the Y. W. C. A. and a Red Cross ambulance is sent out.

Each girl will be kept until she fully regains her strength and is able to report for work. Mrs. Ellsworth explained:

"So many girls on leaving the hospitals have no place in which to recuperate, no one to prepare their meals, or give them the little attentions, as the people with whom they room seem too busy. This home will give them that."

"DOUG" FLYING TO NEW YORK TO GET MR. FISK'S MILLION

Bernard Baruch's million-dollar subscription has been matched. Douglas Fairbanks, with his usual "pep," today telephoned his friend, Pliny Fisk, the New York financier, and sold him by long-distance telephone a million-dollar subscription for the District Liberty Loan committee, matching the big subscription of Barney Baruch.

Fairbanks this morning left college Park by airplane to speed to New York, obtain Mr. Fisk's signature, and return to Washington via airplane mail.

Before leaving "Doug" was taken to the office of Third Assistant Postmaster General Praeger, where he was registered as first-class mail. An aerial mail stamp was placed on his forehead and canceled. He was weighed in, tipping the scales at 162 pounds.

When the official announced that the charge would be 16 cents an ounce for the trip, "Doug" almost fainted. It was figured out that the trip would cost him \$414.72.

"I'm going to get the million-dollar habit," "Doug" said, "and I also a few more million-dollar subscriptions for Washington before I quit. And I'm going after Charles M. Schwab, too, and Ambassador Gerard and some more rich men I know."

Gerard Fell Hard. "Mr. Gerard fell for me once out in California. It was like this. When he visited me, I gave him a ride. We had bull-dogging and all kinds of riding. Well, I hadn't ridden any lately, so I picked out a horse I knew was fairly easy to ride. Mr. Gerard was sitting up sort of high when I began to ride. After about three bucks, I got wise to the fact that some of the boys had switched horses on me. Just as I looked up to smile at the ambassador, that horse 'swapped ends' and sent me flying. I hit Mr. Gerard somewhere about the neck, and we hit the ground together. He fell at least six feet. Some one got a snapshot of the fall.

"If he falls as hard for me on the loan drive as he fell out in California, I ought to get some subscription."

Flying To New York. Mr. Fairbanks announced that the subscription of Mr. Fisk, who is head of the banking firm of Harvey Fisk and Sons, 33 Nassau street, New York, one of the oldest and largest houses in the country, would come through the Washington Liberty loan committee, and be credited against Washington's quota.

ONLY FOUR DAYS LEFT TO RAISE 50 PER CENT OF 4TH LIBERTY LOAN

With four days remaining before the end of the campaign, only a little more than \$3,000,000,000 has been subscribed to the fourth Liberty Loan. The Treasury Department announced today. This represents only half of the quota, and if the loan is to go over the top about \$750,000,000 must be subscribed each day.

In the Cleveland Federal reserve bank today.

HELP WANTED—MALE PORTERS—On Government work; good wages and permanent positions for right men. Apply to Mr. Brandenburg CAPITOL PUBLISHERS CO., 332 C ST. N. W. 16



PLINY FISK Who is going to match Bernard Baruch's million dollars.



DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, Who is going to New York to get a million dollars to help Washington's quota.

HOUSE URGED TO GIVE SIX BILLIONS TO PUSH THE WAR

With the biggest deficiency appropriation bill ever presented to an American Congress, the United States let the whole world know today that she is prepared to use generously her vast financial resources to furnish sinews of war necessary to smash the German military autocracy.

For the American military establishment, under the new man-power program, there was recommended a total of \$6,152,032,704.52, or nearly the entire amount of \$6,345,755,666.04 in cash and contract authorizations proposed in the bill.

Given Wide Powers. Two sweeping provisions, involving radical changes in the nation's war administration were embodied in the bill as it was favorably reported to the House by Congressman Swager, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

One authorizing the President to create a war salvage commission of seven members, to make a survey and study of all properties belonging to the United States and particularly those acquired during the present war, and to recommend to Congress what use or disposition shall be made of the same in the interest of the Government and the American people.

The second empowering the United States Shipping Board to acquire, construct, establish or extend any plant, or to purchase, requisition or otherwise acquire title to or use of land, improved or unimproved; and to make advance payments or loans to private individuals or interests for this purpose, or both, and upon such terms "as the President may deem necessary or proper."

Powers Broadened. The board now possesses only the power to "requisition" or "take over" such plants or lands as it may deem necessary for its shipbuilding program.

The bill also greatly broadens the powers of the Shipping Board to such an extent as to permit Government control of all dry docks, marine railways and piers, or docks, as well as shipyards.

Cash and contract authorizations amounting to \$107,217,778.23 for the Navy Department and the naval establishment are also provided in the bill.

Civil service recommendations totaling \$86,475,193.26.

Billions for Ordnance. One of the largest items in the bill is that of \$3,069,256,642 for the Ordnance Department, or more than half of the amount of \$6,152,032,704.52 provided for the military establishment.

It was explained by Chairman Swager that the American army would have an abundance of artillery with which to blast its way into German territory, one item for artillery alone being \$1,069,937,807, while another for artillery ammunition amounted to \$1,332,460,445.

PANIC SWEEPS BERLINBOURSE; RADICALS FORM PEACE PARTY

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A panic prevails in German banking circles and upon the Berlin stock exchange as a result of President Wilson's reply to the latest German peace note, said a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam today.

It added that the American answer had created "a most unfavorable impression throughout Germany."

President Wilson's declaration about leaving the terms of the armistice to the military authorities was said to have created doubt as to the good faith of the American Executive.

It is understood that the supreme German army command will hold a council of war at the end of the week to deliberate mobilization and concentration of the nation's resources and to consider raising the military age.

The independent socialist party of Germany has split into two factions, according to Berlin newspapers of yesterday, which reached Berlin today, said an official dispatch to the French war mission.

The radical group among the independent socialists will form a new communist party, with the aim of enforcing an early peace, the dispatch said.

MAX WILL REMAIN. SAYS WOLFF CABLE

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 15.—The Kaiser will return to Berlin on Saturday to hear reports from the chief of the German cabinet and the general staff, according to information from Berlin today.

The meeting of the Reichstag, which was to have opened today, has been postponed indefinitely.

The Wolff bureau, official German (Continued on Page 2, Column 4).

DOUGHBOYS AT GRIPS WITH BOCHE CAPTURE HILL 299 BY STORM

WITH THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY, Oct. 16.—The Americans have captured St. Juvén Heights and have advanced northward, taking 240 prisoners. St. Juvén is east of Grand Pré.

Capture of Hill 299 by American troops, after it had changed hands three times, is reported in the communique from General Pershing today.

The Germans have rushed re-enforcements forward in an effort to stem the advance of the Americans.

"We have broken the Kriemhilde Stellung at new points," General Pershing adds.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING. The report shows a continued advance on both sides of the Meuse, where French and American troops engaged in fierce hand-to-hand fighting with the enemy.

Capture of a number of prisoners is also noted.

Text of Statement. The text of the communique follows:

"Our troops today (Tuesday) continued their attack on both sides of the Meuse, encountering stubborn resistance from a re-enforced enemy. East of the Meuse French and American troops have gained ground. West of the river the fighting has increased in violence and our troops have made substantial gains, including Hill 299, which changed hands three times. We have broken the Kriemhilde Stellung at new points, where our men closed with the enemy in a series of hand-to-hand encounters, in which they took prisoners."

FRENCH CAPTURE RETHEL SUBURB

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Capture of Azy-Romance, in the outskirts of Rethel, was reported today by the French war office.

Progress north of Sissonne, to the eastward of Laon, was noted. The statement said:

"During the night we made progress northward of Sissonne. 'North of Aisfeld, near Mont St. Germain, we stopped a violent German counter-attack, supported by much artillery. 'Southwest of Rethel we took Azy-Romance.'"

PERSHING'S FORCES TO BLOCK RETREAT

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTH OF VERDUN, Oct. 16.—Americans are battering another breach in the Kriemhilde line in the region of St. Germain. The enemy is fighting with the utmost desperation. A break between the Aisne and the Meuse rivers means collapse of the entire present German front in this region.

Should the Americans break through here, the enemy's left flank would be shattered and the effects would probably be felt all along the line, which has been shoved backward by recent assaults of the allies further north.

Artillery Blazes Away. Artillery is under heavy American shells. Dun-sur-Meuse, Stenay, and other big railway centers have been repeatedly bombed by our airplanes.

Thus the way is being cleared for a further advance and the enemy's communications are constantly being harassed.

The Americans, steadily pushing

BACKS 'STERN REPLY'

MANCHESTER, England, Oct. 16.—"President Wilson's stern and formidable answer to Germany undoubtedly will be wholeheartedly indorsed by all the allies," Winston Churchill, British minister of munitions, declared in a speech here.

TO STATE NO TERMS

LONDON, Oct. 16.—"It would be very unwise for the allies to state their peace terms before arranging an armistice," Andrew Bonar-Law, chancellor of the exchequer, declared in the House of Commons.

COLLIER SINKS LINER

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Oct. 16.—The British steamer Port Philip, 4,660 tons, formerly of the Commonwealth and Dominion line, of London, now in transport service, was sunk today off this port. She was hit by a collier.

No lives were lost. The twenty members of the crew jumped overboard and were rescued by an immigration boat.